THE SARATOGA CONVENTION

ROCKLAND COUNTY. .

Correspondence of The & Y Tribun-HAVERSTRAW, N. Y., Saturday, Aug. 12, 1854.

A meeting was held on Saturday, Aug. 12, at Nyack, for the purpose of appointing delegates from Rockland Co. to attend the Couvention to be held at Saratoga Springs on

Attend the Convenient of the 16th inst.

Edward Py. Daniel Tomphins, George S. Allison, Lewis B. Hard-castle, and Edward J. Strand
were appointed as Delegates with full power to ful any
vacancies in their number. Strong Anti-Nebraska resolu-

ERIX Co.—The Convention was organized by the appointment of the Hon. L. F. Allen of black Rock, President. Upon assuming the chair, he addressed the Convention in appropriate and effective terms. The Hon. A. L. Baker of Buffalo, Wm. Hambleton of East Hamburgh, Wm. C. Johnson of Aurora, and Luther Baxton of Br. adt, were appointed Vice-Presidents. A. M. Clapp, C. C. Bristol and F. C. Brunk, Secretaries.

On motion of S. Wilkeson, Esq., a Committee to draft resolutions, was appointed, expressive of the sentiments of the meeting, consisting of Messrs. S. Wilkeson, H. B. Miller, E. A. Maynard, Goo. W. Tifft and P. Dorsheimer.

Wm. C. Johnson, Esq., read the proceedings of a meetic of the people of the Third Assembly District, held at town of Merilla, at which delegates were appointed to a strength of the Committee on Resolutions were adopted. Be erred to the Committee on Resolutions he Convection was then addressed at some length by Int. Talcott, Esq., in response to a call upon him for a function of the Kerth, first and forement to swear a soleme coveact with their country and with humanity that not another sieve state shall ever be dimitted into the American Republic, for the reston: that when the Constitution of the United States was found to the Messall ever were admitted to wate upon their save property, there was an agreement, express or implied, that the unequal bargain should be any further extended.

**Restored That the enactment of Congress repealing the Missouri

were admitted to vote upon their slave property, there was no agreeneed, express or implied, that this unequal bargain should be any
further extended.

8 select. That the enactment of Congress repealing the Missouri
Cen promise shall itself be repealed.

8 volved. That we deem the act of Congress, knows as the Fegitive
Slave Law, to be unconstitutional—that true manhood and a decent
self-respect require of the North to seek release from the degrading
dulies imposed upon her by that set.

Resolved. That we tender to all Democrate and to all White Members of Congress who resisted in good faith the violation of the Missouri Componite, our complete respect and our grateful regards.

Resolved. That the demands of Freedam and of Free Labor are
such that men of all political parties at the North should merge
of resistance to the aggressions of the Slave power.

Resolved. That the soil of this Republic was designed to freedom,
and that the administration of the adairs of this Republic befores to

free nets.

and that the administration of the silans of this Republic belongs to free men.

The Committe also reported in favor of confirming the action of the Convention of the Third District.

The Hon. E. G. Spaulding moved the adoption of the resolutions. George B. Benedict, Esq., then addressed the Convention in behalf of the adoption of the resolutions. He di cursed the principles involved in the questions under consideration in strong and eloquent terms. William C. Johnson, Esq., followed at considerable length. The resolutions were then unanimously adopted. The Convention then appointed the following delegates to r present the County at Saratoga:

At District—John L. Telectt, F. C. Brunck, A. L. Baker, E. A. Mayna, d. Samuel Wilkeson.

Attenties—P. Poreblemer, Lo Grand Marvin, Henry Barnes, T. Parsons, A. G. Stevens.

Alternates — P. Porthlemer, D. Orland A. Satton, Geo. B. Benedlet, Rarons, A. O. Stevens Second District — H. B. Miller, Wm. A. Sutton, Geo. B. Benedlet, lames Hergari and E. S. Ely, Third District.— W. C. Johnson, and E. Paine, Aurora; Geo. Bruce, Lancaster; Wm. E. Mills, and E. W. Siswart, Newcood. Fourth Juriet — Cherles Smith. Braut; Ass. Jennings. West Colles; Wm. H. Pratt, Eden; Whiting Cash, Evans; E. D. Welsster,

General.

All sections of Eric Co. were represented without reference to party. The Buffulo Republic, an Administration Soft-Shell Democratic paper, in giving these proceedings says: "It was not large, but highly respectable in its "character." The attendance was much larger than at the usual political demonstrations of Eric County not withstanding a lieing telegraphic dispatch. MEW. YORK COUNTY.—The Rom. John P. Hale, it is an account of the county of the cou

New York County.—The Ron. John P. Hale, it is announced, has been added to the list of Saratoga Delegates and is expected to be present.

WYOMING CO.—Convention met at Warsaw, Aug. 9.
President, Hon. Peter Patterson; Vice-Presidents, G. Dorrance, Attica; John Heast, Orangevidle; N. Bronson, Warsaw; Jro. Perry, Middlebury; Dr. George Creighton, Perry; Secretaries, Nelson Wolcott, L. A. Hayward.

The following Committee on Resolutions was appointed by the Chairman: Messra, H. L. Comstock, H. A. Dadley, Leverett Spring, Dr. M. Baker, L. A. Hayward, who presented a series of resolves, which take high ground against all compromises with the South in the future, and declaring that the repeal of the Missouri Compromises absolves the North.

ing that the repeal of the Missouri Compromises absorves the North.

From all obligation to abide by any and all other compromises with the share in relation to Slavery, and has made it the duty with the share in relation to Slavery, and has made it the duty of every Northern man, to exert himself in every proper way, to confine Slavery which its present thous, and wholly to absolve the General Government, com all responsibility for its continuance whenever it now exists under, its jurisdigition.

The repeal of the Fugitive, Slave bilt is called for, and the return of the Senators and Representatives in Congross who voted against the Nebrush a bilt is heartily approved, and the meeting resolved not to vote for any man for Member of Congress who, we sentiment on this subject are not known to be in onton with our pwn and that we will do our best to teach the Northern supporters of the Normaka estrage that Northern sentiment upon this subject can no longer be critical with.

These resolves were unanimously adopted.

The Committee on Delegates reported the following, which was notopted:

The Committee on Delegates reported the following, which was adopted: John B. Haisted, Castile; Joshus H. Darling, Warsaw; William Bristol Jr., Gainesville; Alfred S. Patterson, Perry; Joseph Curlar, China.

On motion,

Resolved, Thet J. A. McElwain, Chairman of the Committee on Pelegates, have power to substitute.

Recovered, That J. A. McElwain, Charlesin of the Communication of the Communication of the Communication of the Communication of Communication to order at 2 o'clock at Colwell's Hotel, and, on motion, James M. Van Duzer of Veteran was unanimously chosen President of the Convention, and Simeon Benjamin of Elmira, the Rev. John Gray of Dix and Dr. Hovey Everett of Chemung Vice-Presidents. On motion, Theodore North of Elmira was chosen Secretary, and G. W. Mason, L. Baldwin, Jr., J. B. Look and Chas. G. Fairman Assistant Secretaries. Committee on Resolutions—Mesers. Wm. Dunn of Elmira, De Witt C. Curtis of Horseheads, Judge Cranford of Catharing, E. G. Waters of Elmira, and Occ.

rin Robinson and content and aloquently addressed by Convention was ably and aloquently addressed by Diven, Esq. of Elmira, an influential Democrat, who a That the defeat of the Wilmot Provise was one of the greater lamities that ever beful this country. That we had retreated the power of Slavery until we had come to the wall, and the power of the country dentity that the principles of the Wilmoshould retreat no further. That the principles of the Wilmoshould retreat no further recalling principles of the country. Gent to should retreat to further. That has been described by the must be the prevailing principles of the country. Gen were present who differed with him as to some of the great questions of the day, but that they were united on this, in option to the inflamous Nebraska swindle. They were not assemble to coalesce as a party, but unite as freemen on this question No man could be elected to represent this Datrict in Congar, other district in the State of New York, who would not the repeal of the Kunsan-Nebrasks bill. The greatest power the repeal of the Kunsan-Nebrasks bill. The greatest power to have made the influence of money. Every slave in the Unite to har was the influence of money.

diples of freedom, and when questions endangering the liberty of the meanury arose in Countres, they would be at their posts and come up to the scratch when their votes were needed. But they were bought up by the offer of some pality office, or by money, although he could be prove it, but would not vouch that they had not been bribed. Gen. Gese was the first man who discovered the great principle of fees they had not been bribed. The stater covereignty, (when he made his bid for Southern voice, in the other of the celebrater Nichelson letter,) and Gen. Dickinson sustained his epision. John J. Taylor of this District, had expressed the same opinion, and now the rights of equatior sovereignty were fully established.

The Hon David Wilmot of Penn. and Dr. J. E. Snodgrass of Md. followed Mr. Diven.

Delegates to Saratoga—Hon. John Crawford of Catharine; A. S. Diven, Esq., of Elmira; Dr. Hovey Everett of Chemung; Theedore North, Esq., of Elmira, and Abram Minier of Big Flats.

On motion of John Selover, of Elmira, it was unanimously

On motion of John Sciever, or Limits, it was unantmously
Resired. That each Delegate be sutherized to appoint a substitute,
in case of his insulity to attend the Convention.

Strong resolutions were reported and adopted, denouncing the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and for the
restoration of the Ordinance of 1787 to the Territories of
Kansas and Nebraska, opposed to any attempt to extend
Slavery, and that no permanent settlement of the Slavery
question can be looked for, except in the practical recogni
tion of the truth that Slavery is sectional and freedom na
tional, by the total separation of the General Governmen
from Slavery, and the exercise of our legitimate and Constitutional influence on the side of freedom in favor of the
"Saratoga movement—which is prono anced "truly Nation"al in its character," announcing that the voters of the
Vith Congressional District who had been betrayed by
their Representative in Congress, irrespective of party,

the character, and the control of the Congressional District who had been betrayed by the presentative in Congress, irrespective of party, port no candidate for Congress who is not, by the of principles and acts, committed to a vigorous and ac usfense of the Missouri Compromise, and advocated to the control of the contr

its immediate restoration.

It, the Congress ional Representative of the XXVIth t, is thus disposed of a set of the congress ional Representative of the XXVIth t, is thus disposed of a set. That the conduct of our miss Representative, J. J. n. giving his support and vote for the said Nebraska and sewindle, bettaging the expressed and known wishes of his time, merits and receives our most hearty, full and unreasonable of the consigning him with the presentative of the consigning him with pieces of silver, now and forever, to that uncursulds obscurintly we will apply to him the old continental soldier's and perpetual litering, without the benefit of scratching, to all namics of liberty.

In the evening, a large and respectable meeting of the in voters of Elmira, without distinction of party, who are opposed to the repeal of the "Missour Compromise," was held at the Court House. William Hoffman, Esq., was called to the Chair, and William Dunn elected Vice President, and Dr. King, Secretary. The Hon. David Wilmot of Pa, being londly called for, arose and addressed the meeting for more than two hours, in a most eloquent and thrilling argument upon the aggressions of the Slave power. Seldom, if ever, was assembled a more intelligent and reflecting audience, with more serious interest in the subject described before them, or more completely enachained by the power of eloquent truth. From 3; till 11 is the clock the speaker was listened to with the most profound attention, and frequently applanded in the most Tuthusiastic manner. In speaking of the objects of the aretigal Convention, he expressed it as his decided opinalities that duty and good policy required it to make inderequenced in cominations. In the evening, a large and respectable meeting of the

The following tesolution, offered by F. O. Rogers, Esq., was unanimously adopted:

Reserved. That we will support no nominee, of any party, unless that party is entirely separated from the southern wing of either of the old Whig or Democratic parties.

The meeting then adjourned.

Herkings Co.—Thaddeus Bodine, Ovid; William A.

Sackett, Seneca Falls; Lucius E. Moore, Junius; Wm. Krox, Waterloo: Aifred Bou'ter, Ovid.

Washington Co.—Henry B. Northrup, L. P. Brayton, Mr. Beckwith, Rev. J. McKle. — Brestal, Leonard Gibbs, Edward Dodd, James Thompson, James Gliccon,

Golde, Lewis L. Col. Crocker.
Col. Crocker.
ULSTIN Co.—Ellakim Sberrill, John B. Howell, H. L.
Toby, James G. Linsley, John H. Dubois, Nathaciel Hal-lock, Egbert Whitaker, Charles Hartshorne, Geo. Cham-bers, E. E. Dupuy.

KNOW-NOTHING STRENGTH IN ST. LOUIS.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. St. Louis, Friday, Aug. 11, 1854.

Perhaps some of your readers may wish to know the strength in St. Louis of the mysterious party called the "Know-Nothings," as exhibited in the recent election in the City and County of St. Louis: and, from the manner in which the vote has been polled, I am enabled to give it to you, and it is probably correct, within a hundred votes, more or less. The aggregate vote of St. Louis City and County, as shown by the election of Monday last, is 11,950. Of these, according to the returns in to-day's

Kennett (Whig) received.

Now, it is estimated by some of the Administration Democrats that their whole vote did not exceed 730; consequently, Kennett (Whig) received of these, 352, which, deducted from Kennett's aggregate vote of 6,275, leaves him 5,923.

On the Whig ticket for State Senate was Henry T. Blow, who received 6,210 votes, (nearly the same as Kennett,) and he, Blow, being also on the Know-Nothing ticket received his control of the control of

Rennett,) and he, Blow, being also on the Know-Nothing ticket, received their votes. On the Whig ticket was also Wayman Crow, and he, not being on the Know-Nothing ticket, the strength of the Whig vote proper only was cast for him, amounting to 1,811 votes. Now, deducting the Whig vote received by Crow from that received by Blow, and we have the following result:

Deduct from this the Whig proper vote, as given to Crow....
Making the Know-Nothing vote.....

or nearly the same as on the State Senatorial ticket.

The reason of a portion of the Administration or
Anti-Benton men voting for Kennett, the Whig candidate, and Blow and his colleagues, on the Senatorial ticket was, as they knew there was no chance for Polk, (their own candidate) and wishing to defeat Benton, they threw 350 of their votes for Kennett, and the same probably for Blow and his colleagues, as the Know-Nothings had placed on their ticket (along with Blow and the other Whigs) two Administration or Anti-Benton men. These received 4,750 votes, al-though Polk, their leader, on the Congress ticket, got but 378 votes, all told! the difference being the Know-Nothing voters who came to the help of the Adminis-tion State Senators (Childs and Pipkin) in their extremity.

votes I have given you above, for the State Senaterial ticket, is about the average of the whole vote, and I have singled out but two of the candidates to il-Instruct the Know-Nothing vote. The vote for the Whig candidates, who were not on the Know-Nothing ticket, runs about the same, thus:

Crow Senate 1,811
Gerrison, Senate 1,780
Charless, House 1,838
Choutesu, House 1,838
Choutesu, House 1,860
Graham, House 1,860
Blow, (Whig and Know-Nothing) 6,210

Now here is a new party, the first organization of which took place but six weeks before the election, and by the result of the vote on Monday last, it is seen that out of an aggregate pell of 11,950 they polled more than 4,660 votes, or one third the whole; and it is but fair to infer, if these numbers increase in much less ratio than they have done the past six weeks, that, at the next April (city) election, they will sweep the whole city like a political tornado.

Whole city like a political tornado.

P. S. No one, out of their Lodges, knew the day before the election how the Know-Nothing men were going to vote, and their full strength three days before the election, was estimated, by politicians, at about 750—not over 1,000 at most! They struck off every foreigner and Catholic on the Whig and Democratic

THE MAINE LAW IN CONNECTICUT.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

Birmingham, Tuesday, Aug. 1, 1854.

The friends of Temperance in this State, after having won the battle fully and fairly at the ballot-box, are now compelled to meet and fight all kinds of meaners from those who endeavor to render the law incompanies. Our law provides for the specific inoperative. Our law provides for the appointment of town agents, and appropriations from the treasury by a Salactment but by another statute, on a the Selectmen; but by another statute, on application of twenty voters, the Selectmen are compelled to call a town preeting to direct in regard to any appropriation from the town tressury. At the instigation of the State Democratic Committee, meetings have been thus called all over the State. The programme is to apprepriate 64 cents, and no more. This plan has been carried out in several towns. An effort of the been carried out in several towns. An effort of the kind was made here. This village takes more daily papers than any other of equal population in the world, and the town has always given the largest proportionate Temperance vote in the State. Last April we were the only town that gave the Temperance candidate for Governor a clean majority over the Whig. Democrat and Free-Soil candidates.

It was difficult to obtain the twenty signatures, and

It was difficult to obtain the twenty signatures, and stratagem was used to obtain the names of some temperance men. The meeting was called, and when these men were requested to bring forward their business, no one offered asy.

The following resolutions were then offered and passed by an overwhelming vote. A division of the house was called for, and all the respectability of the town, to the number of certainly over 200, were on one side, and on the other 2 or 3 notorious Livense Law breakers, the lenders of the rummies, with evident disbreakers, the leaders of the rummies, with evident dammay and shame, bent, skulking, almost double and surrounded by a few rum-drinking Irishmen, in all numbering some 25. They were a sight worthy of the language of Ambassador Borland. The following resoluguage of Ambassador Borland. The following resolu-tions, which you will notice authorize the Selectmen to take one step in advance of the State law, viz: to draw from the town treasury for means to prosecute. Resolved, That we hall the recent act of our Legislature entitled "An act for the suppression of intemperance" as a truly democratic measure, beneficent in its conception and wise in its details, and pledge ourselves fully to carry

and wise in its details, and pledge ourselves fully to carry out all its provisions.

Resolved. That we have no sympathy with the course pursued by many of the towns in our State, where, by inaction or faction, opposition attempts are being made to neutralize some of the features of the law.

Resolved. That we approve of the course of our Selectmen in promptly drawing on the treasury for the funds to procure the legal sale of liquors for medicinal, mechanical and sacramental purposes.

Resolved. That all the officers of this town whose duty it shall be to prosecute for violations of said law be requested to use their utmost vigor and diligence in the performance of those duties; and the Selectmen are hereby directed and authorized to draw upon the tawn treasury to defray all the necessary costs of such prosecutions including the expense of counsel when it shall be deemed necessary to be employed by said prosecuting officers.

STEADY HABETS.

HEALTH OF NEW-ORLEANS.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Aug. 7, 1854. following report of interments in all of the Cemeteries of the city is taken from the Sextons' returns, for the week ending 6 o'clock A. M. yesterday: Yellow Other Diseases of Cometeries, Total, Fover, Fevers, Cholers, Bowele

afayette32	1	3	**	
alsyette	6	9	1	
t. Vincent s 39		- 7	4	
t. Patrick's 27	1	4	1.8.1	
athelie, No. 1 10	**	2	**	
atholic, No. 214	100	**	**	
athone, No	3	9		
rotestant12		9	4	
harity Hospital 43	1.5	3	3.5	
ypress Grove, No. 1 7	**	588	**	
ypress Grove, No. 2 28	3	1	2	
	-	***	-	
Total	29	14	8	- 3
The above report sho	see an	increas	e of sixt	y-e

per cent. over the previous week. Most of the yellow lever deaths were in the first part of the week, and nearly all from the shipping, or had been to work on beard of vessels. Sixty-eight of the deaths were children under two years of age. There is no slarm about the fever, and no fear of an epidemic.

PROGRESS OF THE CHOLERA.

NEW-YORK CITY. REPORT OF THE PRANCIS STREET ROSSTELL Received Died Ducharged Remaining CHOLERA IN THE ISSTITUTIONS.

The returns made to the Alms-House Governors restor day were as fellows:

At the meeting of the Board of Health vesterday, no cases were reported. The returns of the cholera haspital for the past week show the following state of this institu-

IN WILLIAMSBURGH. About 5 o'clock yesterday morning Mrs. Shaw, residing at No. 207 South First-st., died of Asiatic cholera, after an illness of about five hours.

emaining since last report....21 Discharged......

There have been no reports of cholers sent in to the Board of Health by physicians since Saturday noon last. There are no patients in the cholera hospital.

CHOLERA IN JERSEY CITY. - Several more cases of cholera were rumored yesterday. A man named Alexander Wood, residing near the corner of South Fifth and Mon-mouth sts., died on Monday, and was interred yesterday. One or two more deaths are said to have occurred in that neighborhood, and a good deal of alarm exists among the residents in the vicinity. Two persons living in Newarkav .- one of them employed in the rolling-mill-died on Monday night or Tuesday morning.

A young woman residing in Pavonia-place, it is reported. has also died of cholera.

Other cases are mentioned which have not terminated fatally.

At TROY (N. Y.) from the 8th of June there have been 179 cases and 115 deaths. At Boston (Mass.) only two cases were reported on

Monday. At RICHMOND (Va.) there have been 123 deaths thus

At Torosto (C. W.) on the 12th, 5 deaths. At NEWARK (N. J.) yesterday, 5 deaths reported.

At Burrato (N. Y.) for the past week there were 129 deaths, of which 58 were cholers, only 3 being American At TROY (N. Y.) day ending Tuesday noon, 9 cases and

At PROVIDENCE (R. I.) on Saturday, 8 deaths; on Monday, 6-report not complete. At WILMINGTON (Ohio) last week, 8 to 10 cases.

At JOLIET, Ill., only two cases for the last week. At LOCKPORT, Ill., a few cases, and the disease sub-At WILMINGTON, Ill., a few cases. None at present.

At Hamilton, C. W., Aug. 9, by cholera 9; Aug. 10, cholera 13; Aug. 11, cholera 7. At Sr. John, N. B., on the 9th, 13 deaths in the city and 20 in Portland Parish. In St. John for the season 444

At CHICACO, Ill., Aug. 10, deaths by cholera 13. At Toronto, C. W., on the 11th, 5 admitted to the hospital and 2 died. At CLEVELAND, Ohie, on the 11th, no deaths from

At Kisseston, C. W., on the 11th, the Board of Health reported no new cases out of hospital-48 remaining; 4

died during the day.

At CHARLESTOWN, Mass, for the past week, 5 cases. At MONTREAL, C. E., on the 10th, of cholera, 6 cases. At DETROIT, Mich , on the 11th, of cholera, 5; other

diseases, 10. On the 12th, 5 cholers; 8 other. At Marion, Ohio, the disease has been very virulent,

and the town has been almost deserted. At CENTRAL CITY, Ill., the disease was so severe that the entire living population fled. This story looks like an

men at work on the reilroad nearly half had died. At JANESVILLE, Wis., several Norwegian emigrants bave died, but no citizens.

At SCRLES MOUND, Ill., it is reported that of 200 Irish-

At LAMAR'S STATION, on the Chicago and Galena Railroad, according to a Galena paper, 17 persons died out of 5 who stopped there.
At Fosp Dr Lac, (Wis.) only 6 deaths have thus far

occurred. General health good. At Sr. Paul, (Min.) there is not much sickness; weather favorable. On the steamer WAR EAGLE, arrived at LA CROSSE.

(Wis) on the 8th, 6 deaths occurred. There were 207 deaths by chelera in Portland and St. John during five days, ending Saturday noon, the 12th instant.

THE SHAM RECIPROCITY LAW.

An Act to carry into affect a treaty between the United States and Great Britain, signed on the 5th day of June, eighteen hundred and hity-four. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representances of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That whenever the President of the United States shall receive satisfactory evidence that the Imperial Parliaments of Great Britain, and the Provincial Parliaments of Casada, New-Brunswick, Nova Scotis, and Prince Elward da, New-Brunswick, Nova Scotis, and Prince Elward Island, have passed laws on their part to give full effect to the provisions of the treaty between the United States and Grest Britain, signed on the fifth of June last, he is hereby authorized to issue his proclamation, declaring that he has such evidence, and thereupon, from the date of such proclamation, the following articles, being the growth and produce of said provinces of Canata, New-Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island, to wit: Grain, flour and breadstuffs of all kinds; animals of all kinds; fresh, smoked and salted meats; cotton wool; seeds and vegetables; undried fruits; dried fruits; fish of all kinds; products of fish and all other creatures living in the water; poultry; eggs; hides, furs, skins or tails, undressed; stone or marble, in its crude or unwrought state; elate; butter, cheese, tailow; lard; horns; manures; ores of metals of or marble, in its crude or unwrought state; slate; butter, cheese, tallow; lard; horns; manures; ores of metals oll kinds; coal; pitch, tar, turpentine; ashes; timber and lumber of all kinds, round, hewed and sawed, unmanufactured in whole or in part; fire-wood, plants, shrubs and trees; pelts, wool; fish-oll; rice; broom-corn and bark; gypsum, ground or unground; hewn or wrought or unwrought burr or grindstones; dyestuffs; flax, hemp and tow, unmanufactured; unmanufactured tobacco; rags; shall be introduced into the United States free of duty, so shall be introduced into the Chited States food day, only one as the said treaty shall remain in force—subject, however, to be suspended in relation to the trade with Canada, on the condition mentioned in the fourth article of the said treaty. And all the other provisions of the sail treaty shall go into effect and be observed on the part of the

shall go into effect and be observed on the part of the United States.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted. That whenever the island of Newfoundiand shall give its consent to the application of the stipulations and provisions of the said treaty to that province and the Legislature thereof, and the Imperial Parlament shall pass the necessary laws for that purpose, the above-enumerated articles shall be admitted free of duty from that province into the United States, from and after the date of a proclamation by the President of the United States declaring that he has satisfactory evidence that the said province has consented, in a due and proper manner, to have the provisions of the treaty extended to it, and to allow the United States the full benefit of all the stipulations therein contained. Approved August 5, 1854.

THE STATE PRISON INVESTIGATION

From The Albony Exeming Journal.

We are asked frequently what the State Prison Commission is about; and a correspondent who assumes that important information has been elicited, urges its publication. Such a course strikes us, even if not improper, as ill-judged at least. The Commissioners are acting under the direction of the Controller, who will report the results of their investigation to the Legislature, when, if the public apprehension should be reained, important action will be required. In the meantime, while the investigation progresses, statements, necessarily imperfect, because incomplete, of what has been discovered, could be of no practical utility. It is no longer, fortunately, a party

complete, of what has been discovered, could be of no practical utility. It is no longer, fortunstely, a party question, for it may be safely assumed that no party will nominate Inspector Storms for reelection.

Without, therefore, anticipating the Report of the Investigating Commission, we may say, unhestitatingly, upon information derived from other sources, that the plumderings, peculations, perjuries and rascalities generally, which have for several years existed in the management of the Sing Sing State Prison, show that hundreds of its immates might, with great advantage to the State Treasury and to the cause of justice, exchange places with some of its officers. officers.

Nor is the State alone wronged. The miserable convicts—whose condition is rad enough at best—are robbed.

Nor is the State alone wronged. The miserable convicts—whose condition is sad enough at best—are robbed. Nay, more, their sickness and death result from the many holesome food given them. Though the State constantly pays the full price for flour, beef, &c., the convicts are supplied with sour bread and tainted meat.

On the other hand it is gratifying to know that the Anburn State Prison since it came under the government of Inspector Kirkpatrick, who has the benefit of Major Lewis's experience and integrity as arent, is not only supporting itself but yielding a surplus. That Prison, though gross abuses had long existed in its management, was brought for a brief season to the same palmy condition while Henry Underwood was agent. Major Lewis, the

present agent, is an eld-fashioned public officer who has not unlearned the lessen that "bonesty is the best policy."

While, therefore, at Sing Sing, there is disorder in everything, with perfecte among the number and a hespital filled with nations. filled with parisons, at Auburn all is order, neutness and thrift, with healthy convicts and an almost described hos-pital. And yet the Samp Sing Prison has advantages over that at Auburn which, with the same management, would make it more prosperous.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

CA. THOLIC TEACHERS IN SCHOOLS.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribms.

SiR: In p. Mr remarks upon the removal of Roman. Catholic School | Teachers, by the newly-elected School Directors of Pa iladelphia, you exrefully avoid the real reasons that a "e urged why teachers of the Romen Catholic faith a hould not hold the positions of guardians, or instructo, 's of the children of America, as your article admits tha tthe Roman (1) Church is opposed to the common school system as it is, although altered and amended as it has been to suit their views. The removal of the Bible which was simply read from once a day, was in conseque, 'ce, as we all know, of the opposition of their comparatively small number, and to show that we were willing to make concesclons to their demands. But, has that satisfied their objections to our schools! No. Northing short of actual Roman Catholic doctrines being taught, and the complete control of the system, will satisfy their craving appetite for power. Now, Sir, since they boldly shew their opposition, and boldly demand a separate portion of the State educational fund for the separate education of their own children, is it not reasonable. that these who love our common school system, and see in its protection the safety of our glorious Repub-lic, should demand that the teachers in those schools should be engaged heart and soul in the enterprise, in-stead of bating the very school system that gives to them their maintenance and support. The Roman Catholic plan now is to control the election of school efficers, and thereby secure the appointment of Ro mish teachers, consequently overcoming in a quiet way the difficulty of obtaining sectarian State schools.

the difficulty of obtaining sectarian State schools.

You further state that you "have long felt that their
"great danger inheres in the jealousies and struggles of
"rival prie-thoods, each eager to make them subservient
"to the upbuilding of its own church and creed."
Now, Sir. I would ask, where in this State, or in the
United States, have you ever witnessed a siraggle for the

Now, Sir. I would ask, where it this state, of all the Inited States, have you ever witnessed a straggle for the supremacy in our schools between the Romish and (2) Protestant Priesthoods, as you choose to term them? Never, within my knowledge, has any Protestantsect been named in connection with the school system, or unde any demands or requirements in regard to its own secular faith being taught. The question is, Shall our schools be entirely free from sectional influences of every kind? or shall they be given over to the Roman Church!—and is between the Romish priesthood and the American people. The removal of those teachers was not simply because they professed the Romish faith, but because they were in fact (3) secturians, and because of the known opposition of Roman Catholies to our Common School system. The "Know-Nothing" organization is not a secturian one: they would not question whether a man was Orthocox or Universalist, or no religionist, so long as he is sound upon the American principle of government. They would wield their influence and power against any denomination that would seek to elevate themselves to political power or attempt to take exclusive control of the religious education of our youth, or against any party that would attempt to unite Church and State. ANTI-SECTARIAN.

1. No, Sir! You lie under a serious mistake. We

No. Sir! You lie under a serious mistake. said we had reason to believe that the Roman Catholic clergy generally disliked or distrusted Common Schools, preferring that the children of their people should be educated by themselves, but that the greater portion of the Catholic lairy, so far as we had knowledge, were satisfied with our Common School system. fairly administered. But if ninety-nine of every hundred Catholics were hostile to Common Schools, that would be no reason for proscribing Catholic teachers unless it were proved that they abused their positions to damage our School System. We do not punish men in this country even for their own erroneous notions, much less for those of others, but for injurious acts. Let every one answer for his own sins. The teachers being all of the laity, it is monstrous impolicy as well as injustice to prescribe them for the alleged purposes of their priests, and thus unite the entire Cath-

olie body in opposition to Common Schools. 2. We have said nothing about Protestant priesthoods, though there certainly are priesthoods in this country other than the Roman. The Episcopal is one; the Hebrew another; but we did not imply that all Protestant clergymen are priests. Yet in the State of New-Hampshire, less than forty years ago, we attended Common Schools in which the papils were regularly instructed to answer the questions propounded in the Westminster Assembly's Catechism-that is to say: they were indestrinated, as a part of the school exercises, in the Calvinist Theology. We know that clergymen, not Romanist, have held meetings and consultations in this City, to devise the ways and means of bringing our Common Schools under religious influences, in their sense. We state this as not at all to their prejudice: they did as they thought best; but it is unjust to impeach the Roman clergy as alone seeking to derive advan-

tage from the Common Schools. 3. If the proscribed teachers "were in fact secta rian," as our correspondent alleges, that was no excuse. They had a right to be sectarian; we all have, and most of us exercise it. Unless they abased their position as teachers to subserve sectarian ends, they

were not amenable to any civil tribunal whatever. The case stands thus: We all seem to agree in wishing the fullest success to our Common School system and the consequent education of all children whom their parents do not otherwise provide for. To secure this, we insist that Catholics and Protestants. Jews and Gentiles, mut be equally in the eyes of the law-have their honest convictions equally respected and be equally eligible to all positions connected with the schools. Nothing but incapacity or moral delinquency-proved, not interred from the imperfections of his creed-may be justly urged as a valid ground of objection to a teacher. This is the true American dectrine-the dectrine of the constitution-and he who impugns it is in effect a deadly fee to Equal Rights and Common Schools. [ED.

CATHOLICISM-SLAVERY. To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune.

Sir: I respect your supposed consistency in the

position you have assumed in relation to the proscrip tion of Catholics. But are you herein thoroughly consistent with your Anti-Slavery principles? Do not these principles prescribe slaveholders! Would you not deny them and their adherents posts of office and the occupancy of soil in Kansas, so long as they maintain their present Pro-Slavery attitude! And why? Because you consider them the enemies of Liberty. And hence the right of self-preservation re-quires their proscription. And why not take the same ground in relation to Catholics, who are equally focu-to liberty so long as they hold their allegiance to a foreign potentate! By giving an answer to the query you will oblige your CORRESPONDENT Assuer.—We have already stated, some two or

three hundred times, that we would not vote against a slaveholder as such: but, as our correspondent re quires it, we will state the fact just once more. We have already voted for Henry Clay, John Tyler, Zacaery Taylor, and William A. Graham, all slaveholders, and repent of none of this except the vote for Tyler. We are ready to vote in '56 for John Bell, Thomas H. Benton or Sam. Houston, who we believe are all alayeholders, or at least if we vote against either of them, it will be for some other reason than his slavebolding. We have hitherto been willing to vote for John J. Crittenden, Willie P. Mangum or either of the Kentucky Moreheads, without asking or caring whether they are or are not slaveholders. Need we say anything more on this branch of the question ! We do not admit the justice of the parallel between

Slavery and Catholicism; and we protest against all intermingling of dogmatic Theology with our current politics as wrong and perilous. If a candidate for office or trust is morally certain to use that trust to the prejudice of Universal Liberty, we shall vote against him for that reason; but we judge no man an enemy of Liberty because of other men's declarations, gor

Washington, and may easily become an inhabitant of any State that desires the honor of sending him to Congress. He may become a resident of the very district that offers to choose him, but that is not ne-

We do not suppose that Col. Benton would now choose to be reclected. He is well advanced in years, and has had enough of public life. Yet, if a majority of the voters of any district were to unite in a requisition that he serve then in Congress, we think it would be his duty to assent, and that he therefore would do it at whatever personal incon-[E4.

MURDERS-RUM-DOINGS-OFFENSES.

We learn from The St. Generice (Mo.) Plaindealer that
"On last Monday night our citizens were thrown into
consternation on hearing that Charles Pinnley had committed a most barbarous morder upon the body of his
wife. The tragic scene occurred about 120 clock at night,
in the house of the murderer; and during the perpetration
of this most helish deed, the wife struggled and screamed,
and in this manner roused her mather, who was siseping in
the same house, and who rushed into the room just in time
to receive her dying daughter in her arms. Plakies immediately fled, and in his haste forgot his garments. As soon
as this fatal occurrence was made known in town, a police
guard was sent out in search of him, and in the course of
about two hours discovered him in a field near town, sheeping and covered over with grass. He was arrested, lodged
in the county jail, and on Wednesday morning an examination took place before a Justice of the Peace. The evidence procuced went to show that the prisoner had beed
in town the same evening, want home sober and same, and
refired with his wife, when at 12 o clock the family were
roused by the acreams of his wife. Prisoner cut his wifo
several times, batchering her in a most horrid manner, and
then strangled her. The wife asserted, before dying, that
it was her husband who had cut and strangled her, and
survived but an hour after receiving the wounds. A
greet many of the friends and connections of the deceased,
naturally outraged and horror-stricken at this most unnatural and damnable act, felt like taking summary and immediate vengeonce on the brute, but we would a levise
them to let the law take its course, and it there is any justice in our courts the murderer of his wife will meet with
that penalty, before the law of God and man, that he so
justly merits."

The Liquor Law in Cantron. The law is very general-HORRIBLE MERDER OF A WIFE ST HER HUSBAND .-

THE LIQUOR LAW IN CANTON, CONN.—The Maine Liquor Law works admirably in Canton. The law is very generally strictly regarded by our citizens. If it be violated by either manufacturer or drinker, the officers whose daty it is will see the prescribed punishments meted out to the offenders. Organizations are being for ned for enforcing the law in the latter. Previously to the memorable ist. offenders. Organizations are being for net or entorents the last to the letter. Previously to the memerable ist, this town, in common with many others of the State, was the scene of much drunkenness and disorder. Grogshops were open night and day, and the toper did little but lie at at them, leaving his family to want and suffering.

[Hartford Courant, The city authorities of Beston have decreed that all the

The city authorities of Boston have decreed that all the names of non-residents who come to Boston and get drunk and are arrested shall be published.

Shockiso Creelty.—The Philadelphia Pennsylvanian of Monday says: A man named Louis Stuman was taken before Alderman Hayman on Frulay afternoon, on the charge of committing an assault and battery on James Wallis, aged ten years, with intent to kill. He had a short time ago arrived in this city from New York. The youth was employed by Stuman to gather hog hair for bristles. The wife also gave orders in the same business; the boy, therefore, had two persons to serve. In some instances the master would give orders to the lad and the mistress would order him to do something else, the result of which was that the unfortunate lites fellow would be subject to inhuman treatment from either the man or the wife. The man generally beat him with a club, or some other nurderous wespon, but when he wished to chastise him lightly he would let him off with sundry kicks and thumps. The woman generally used a small knife upon his person, and seemed to take delight in sticking him in different parts of his body, in order to make him obey her. But man and wife agreed in preventing the unfortunate child in eating anything at times, and sending him supperless to hed. Stimman was ordered to give bail in \$1,000 to answer. The wife has not yet been arrested. We hope that the inhuman wretches will meet with the severest nunishment.

The Montreal Gazette states that on Friday last some The Montreal Gazette states that on Friday hast some feed in human shape, after smearing the loop hair of a dog with tar and turpentine, set it on fire and drove the unfortunate animal into the office of that newspaper, with the intention, probably, of setting fire to the quantities of loose paper against which the dog would rub himself in his efforts to extinguish the flames, thus burning the office. The names were fortunately extinguished, but the perpe-trator of the wicked deed has not been discovered.

RIGHTS AND WRONGS OF WOMEN.

OUTRAGE ON A GIRL. The Northern Blade, (Constableville, N. Y.,) of Angust 11, states that a poor little motheriess girl, nine years of age, who resided in a fami-ly on Tug Hill, west of this place, was most cruelly beaten at different times, some time since, by her mistress. Some of the facts are as follows: She was sent over a hilly road, to the villege, four miles from her residence, with a two quart jug of milk in one hand, and a budget in the other. She was allowed just two hours to perform the journey here and back again. Not returning within the time, she was stripped naked, tied up to a bed post, and whipped without mercy. This not only happened once, but at several different times. The girl reports that she was treated in this inhuman manner, for the smallest offense—such as accidentally spilling a little meal. The facts first came to light at the district school, where she attended. The teacher sent her to the neighbors, that they might see what horrid work the whip had made upon her sensitive first. Her back was sadly cut up, and looked as if it had been repeatedly whipped, before the first wounds had time to heal.

She was sent to her father's, in the town of Lewis. Re-

she was sent to her father's, in the town of Lewis. Report says she is quite sick in consequence of her wounds Her father sent a constable after the guilty perpetrator of this outrage, and the settled by agreeing to pay \$100 and

A young Dutch widow, residing at Croton, Westeh A yeang Detch wilsow, residing at Croson, Westensster County, says The Republican, whose husband died of the choiera about three weeks since, cast off her habiliments of mourning one evening last week, and put on the bridal dress, and was led to the altar by a young Dutchman, who had become tired of a life of single blessedness. This is what we call "hurrying up the cakes."

THE AGRICULTURE AND MISSION OF PAL-ESTINE

J. W. Scorr, of Chautanque County, N. Y., writes to about the article published some weeks ago in THE TRIBese upon the agricultural labors of the missionaries in Palestine, in which he says: "I wish to go to that coun try. What will it cost to take a family from New-York to Palestine, and what time of year is it best to start ! To this and several similar inquiries we answer by the following statements furnished us by Mr. T. B. Stillman

following statements furnished us by Mr. T. B. Stillman, a gentleman perfectly familiar with the subject:

"Passengers go to Jaffe when a vessel is up for that port, or Beirat, direct, for about \$100 cach; but as few vessels leave either New-York or Boston for those ports, it is generally necessary to take passage for Smyrna, from Boston, where the trade is chiefly carried on, the face being about the same to that port; and from Smyrna to Jaffa the fere is about \$40, and found. Your correspondent would need money enough to buy or lease a small farm, and provide suitable tools, seeds, &c., for a beginning; and then it is not more difficult to obtain a living in Pelestine than in any part of the United States. A family of six, or rather two families of three persons each, recently left Beston for Jaffa and paid \$400 to Sovens and see estine than in any part of the united States. A family of six, or rather two families of three persons each, recently left Beston for Jaffa, and paid \$400 to Smyrna and about \$1.0 more to Jaffa. Freight is about 40 to Smyrna and 10 direct to Jaffa or Beirut. The best time is in the fall. I have recent letters from some of the American agricul-turists, which, if you would like to peruse, I will send We add the following entract from a letter of the same

writer published in The Sabbath Recorder. He sage:

writer published in The Sabbath Recorder. He sage:

"We were fifty days from Boston to Smyrna; six days, above there, and II days thence to this port—in all 6% days. The bank's course from Boston to Smyrna varied from the latitude of Boston to 4% 6%, thence down to 35% days, south of and close by Egg Rock. In sating up the sea of islands, we left the Islands of Douro, Androa and Scio on the right; on the left, Negropont, Ipsard and Mitylene. The direct course from Smyrna to Jaffa is first west 15 miles, then N. W. 20 miles, W. 10 miles, S. 60 miles, S. S. E. 80 miles, S. E. 70 miles, thence S. E. by E. § E. 440 miles—distance from Boston to Gibraltar, or to the Kock, as the sailors call it, as given by the captain, is 3,350, and thence to Smyrna 1,506; whole distance to Jaffa, 5,855 miles; but the distance as we sailed was probably about 7,000 miles. The population of Smyrna is variously estimated from 125,000 to 180,000. It is made up of Turks, Greeks, Artzenians, Latins, Jews and Franks. The latter class include, as near as I can understand, both Europeans and Americans. Of Arabs there are but few if any. It seems to be expected of every man of business that he should speak two, three, four, and even more languages. The

because he is either a slaveholder or a Catholic. Let each stand or fall by himself, and not be judged by partisan deductions from other men's positions. Is our correspondent answered!

COL. BENTON FOR CONGRESS.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tolesta.

Sir: Are you not in error as to the possibility of still electing Col. Benton to Congress! Does not the Federal Constitution preclude it? A FREE day.

Answer.—No, Sir! The Constitution simply prescribes that a Representative shall be an inhabitant of the State from which he is chosen. Col. Benton is no longer fastened to Missouri, and has no need to resume his recidence there. He lives mainly at Washington, and may easily become an inhabitant of

TEXAS.

From New-Orleans papers of Aug. 2.

By the steamship Charles Morgan, Capt. Lawless, which arrived last evening from Indianola and Galveston, we have dates to the 6th inst.

have dates to the 6th inst.

There is a very strong movement in Texas in favor of the proposed "no license" law.

The Names Valley of the 2d inst. contains as account of thele and other depredations committed at Gassettsville, about a fortnight previous. The military followed the robbers until they lost the trail. The guide was of opinion that the criminals were not indians but Mexicans.

The Texas State Gazette of the 20th att, under the bead of "Later from El Paso," says:

"We learn from gentlemen just arrived from El Paso that Mr. Okwer of this place, who was driving 400 head of caule to California, had 200 stelen from him by the Mascalero Indians, near Engle Springs. One hundred and twenty-five were lost out of the drove of Metica & Rankin, and twelve head out of Mr. Grayson's. Mr. Erskine, of the Gusdalupe, mar Seguin, was core successful. After the Indians had committed their depredations upon him, his party gave them chase, recovered their property and captured a lot of fine mules, by way of retailation. Messes, Frankin & Dean of Basirop had lost none of their cattle; such was the fortune class of John James of San Autonio.

"The season for driving is rather unpropisious. There is a great want of pasture and searcity of water. Mr. Dunlap is represented to have lost 700 head from this cause alone. Fairchild & McClure's loss is put dewn at 100."

The same journal has the following relative to the Pa-The same journal has the following relative to the Pacific Railroad:

"A meeting of the citizens of Gonzales, build on the 21st of July, invited the Hon. R. J. Walker and the Hon. T. Betler King to address them "On the subject of the "Pacific Railroad and Railroad Improvements generally "in Texas." But these gentlemen declined addressing the meeting, on the ground that there were see and bits submitted to Gov. Peass for the construction of the Pacific Radroad, and that the contract might, therefore, be awarded to some other company. Should their bit prove better than any other, and the contract, therefore, be awarded to the Company with which they are associated, Messrs. Valker and King express their anxious deader, beside giving to the Bacific Railroad the accessary of nucctions with the Mississippi River, also to unite that great work with the guif coast of Texas."

A man named J. F. Walsh, says The Brenham Enquirer.

work with the Mississippi River, also to unite that great work with the guif coast of Texas.

A man nomed J. P. Walsh, says The Brenham Enquirer of the 31st ult., who has been officiating as pastor of the Methodist Church at that place, who is a wolf in abone's clothing, no doubt, made a postoral visit to a Methodist family, all of whom were members of the church, and there being no male member of the family at the house, he teak the liberty of hagging and kissing a young lady, who informed her brother (a Methodist minister) of the unwarranted insuit, whoseupon he called upon the veritable Walsh and very properly administered a meritod reproof by way of a sound beating.

We learn from the Upper Brazos that Munree Black was killed recently near the Falls of the Brazos, by persons who attempted his capture. He first killed one of the party. He is the same man who murdered Barnes, near Fort Graham, and subsequently robbed Thomas Harrison, Esq., of his hores, &c.

MURDERS.—An affray occurred at Gonzales a few days

MURDERS.—An affray occurred at Gonzales a few days since, in which John Duncau was killed by Mr. Netherly, and Benjamin Duncau, an old settler, was mortally wounded by Messrs. Meone and Bass.

A few days later, Honry Nobles, residing near Victoria, was killed by Dr. Otis.

and Benjamin Duncen, an the settler, was interfally wounded by Messrs. Moons and Bass.

A few days later, Honry Nobles, residing near Victoria, was killed by Dr. Otis.

A young man by the name of Thomas J. Walker was killed recently by the accidental discharge of a gus in the hands of his brother.

A few days ago, after the Indians were repulsed by Capt. Van Buren, says The Nueus Valley of the 2d inst., another party, or the same tribe, visited Major Durat's rancho, on the Prescors, and mardered five mea, three Mexicans and two Americans, and killed and injured some of his stock.

The trial of Messrs. R. H. Bass and B. F. Means, as accessories to the murder of Mr. John Duncan, in Gonzales, by T. S. Netherly, terminated itst Saturday evening, and both were bound over in the sum of \$10,000 each, to appear at the next term of the District Court.

The trial of Mr. William Harril, charged with the same offerse, came up last Manday, and a bond of \$1,000 was required for his appearance.

A man by the name of Sock Davis was shot at the Houston House corner on Saturday evening, 2d inst, by Joseph Bates. Bases was lodged in jail immediately after the occurrence, and on Tuesday last was tried before an examining Court and committed.

An affray occurred in the streets of our village on Sunday evening, 2d inst, between Charles H. Panbody, Albert Western and Miles Husbands, which resulted in the death of Mr. Penbody, from a pistol-shot in the hands of Mr. Western. Western and Husbands were immediately arrested and have been recognized to appear at the next term of the District Court, when the mater will, no doubt, undergo judicial investigation, until which time we forbear comment or an expression of our opinion, leat we might do injustice to some of the parties concorned.

Colonel C. C. Mills shot a man's horse from under him, with a double-barrek d gus, some three weeks since, in Harrison County. We have not learned the particulars, but understand that he was held under a boad of \$2,000 for his appearance before the Distri

The Central Teran of the 22d uit, says:

"We learn from Antonio Rivers that James Wiseman was killed at Madisonville on Monday evening last, by a man named Nash. Nash, it seems, kept a grocery, and young Wiseman, for he was but a youth of some to summers, called at his shop about annown to request his two uncles, who were there, to accompany him to supper. Being invited to participate in a drink by some of the party, he unavoidably spit some bitters upon the counter, for which trifling offense Nash drew his knife and infinited a wound in the region of the heart, which produced death almost instantaneously. Nash was immediately arrested, and while under a strict guard on Thosday night, was shot by some one (in the dark) in the back with nine buckshot, one of which passed entirely through the body. At last accounts he was still alive, though his physician was of opinion that he could live but a short time.

Cheroker Courts.—We regret to learn that one of The Central Teran of the 22d ult. says

opinion that he could live but a short time.

Cherokek Courts.—We regret to learn that one of the workmen attacked to Reynolds's New-York Circus was killed recently at Jacksonville, Cherokee County, by a desperado of that place. It is represented to have been a mest celd-blooded, unproveked murder. The radian made his escape. The criticens of Jacksonville and proprietors of the circus together offer \$600 reward for his arrest. The unfortunate man murdered was a citizen of Grayson County, and leaves an interesting but now disconsolate family to mourn his untimely death.

The Language Register, of the 20th ult. has the follow-

consolate family to mourn his untimely death.

The Lacaca Register, of the 20th ult, has the following account of a most revolting case of killing which lately took place in that place:

"A fatal renonter took place in our streets on last Monday, between Coarad Friliman and Wen. Wingate, or as he is commonly known, 'Shawnee Bill,' which terminated in the death of the later. It seems that some days before a difficulty occurred between their during a dranken brawl, which resulted in an enfriendly feeling toward each other. On Menday, 'Shawnee Bill' met Frilman on the street, and broke two water-malous over his head, attended with some abusive language. Frilman went immediately and armed himself with a double-barreled pistol and two knives, and went in pursuit of him. He met him on the street, near whose the difficulty bocurred about a half an hour before, and ordered him to prepare himself, as he intended to kill him, and thereupon drew his pistol and shot him in the head, severing his jugular, and killing him instantaneously.

"The decoarsed left a wife and several heipless children. He was an old Texian, having lived in Texas twenty sovan years, and mingled in the bloody battle of San Jacanto 121 nearly all the trying seems of Texas in her infacey.

"Yillman is in the hands of the officers awaiting his examination."

"Erilinan is in the hands of the circus awaking his examination."

The Victoria Advocate of the 22d ulk gives the annexed account of a late murder, committed in Du Witt County:

"We are informed that M. G. Jacobs some time last weak killed Major Houston of Cuaro, by shooting him with a revolver. This horril trages; was the result of a misunderstanding between the parties as to the right of possension to a negro child. Jacoba made his escaps, and at last accounts, although, the whole neighborhood, had turned out in pursuit, he had not been apprehended."